2: Blackman E-5 (1920-1926) 1927
MR13 Fellahin MR13
Upper Egypt

THE FELLĀḤĪN OF UPPER EGYPT

Middle, and New Kingdoms. What really is beginning to affect the racial purity of the Egyptians is the presence among them of the descendants of negro slaves, who have been imported in large numbers by the Arabs in comparatively recent times. Many of them are now settled in certain of the villages, where they have

FIG. I. MAP OF EGYPT

married among themselves or with the *fellāḥīn*, the result being that the population of such villages is almost entirely composed of black, or half-black, people. So far as I have observed, this negroid element is particularly marked in the Fayūm and Beni Ṣuēf, and on the edge of the cultivation in Minia and Asyūṭ provinces, where large numbers of Arabs have been settled for several generations.

The influence of the deserts may be seen in Egyptian folk-tales,

5. *T.*—Iron ore of excellent quality and in great abundance has recently been discovered in the Western Desert near Aswan; the projected electrification of the Aswan Dam would provide power for smelting it on the spot. The author's original text, which excluded the possibility of far-reaching industrialisation, has accordingly been modified. 113 [135]

6. P. Bovier Lapierre : L'Egypte Préhistorique in Précis d'Histoire d'Egypte, Vol. I, pp. 9-14.

7. Mosséri and Audebeau : The Function of Cracks in the Soil in the Drying and Permanent Purification of the Land in Egypt, in Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte, Vol. V (1922-3), pp. 9-19.
A. Demanféon ; Problèmes Actuels et Aspects Nouveaux de la Vie Rurale en Egypte, in Annales de Géographie, Paris, March 1926, pp. 155-173.

8. 'The word sa'id signifies a raised area of land. The same word also means the surface of the soil, good earth, any good area of land. It was applied by the Arabs in the time of Islam to the southern part of Egypt, because this part is raised above the rest of Egypt. The sa'id is also known by the name of the Southern Region.' Maqrîzi : Topographical and Historical Description of Egypt (14th Century). [133 134] 103

9. De Morgan : Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte, Vol. I, p. 67.

10. A. Moret : The Nile and Egyptian Civilisation, p. 468. 'On the numbers of the population in Pharaonic times the monuments tell us nothing definite. By analogy with modern times one may reckon that Egypt, properly so called, was able to feed eight million inhabitants under the Theban Monarchy.' [161]
Prince Omar Toussoun, in his Mémoires sur les Finances de l'Égypte depuis les Pharaons jusqu'à nos jours, reckons the number at eighteen millions.

11. 'Suffice it to say that a village which once contained 10,000 souls seemed to the passer-by nothing but a rubbish-heap ; sometimes a few solitary people were to [162]

7: Riad E-4, 5 (no date) 1960
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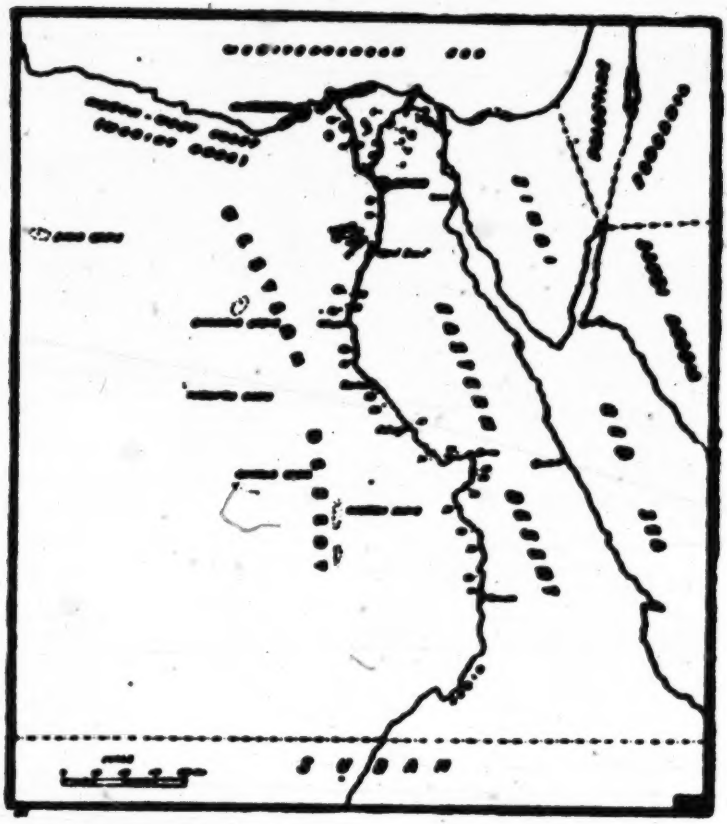

Fig. 4. Names of Localities where Studies on the plough were carried out.

1. Qantara West.
2. Qassasin.
3. Bayad.
4. Nah.
5. Ibrahimia.
6. 'Izbet Nahar.
7. Bilbeis.
8. Hamla.
9. Zefta.
10. Sa'ad Fadia.
11. Shoney.
12. Mekhi.
13. Kawahah.
14. Sanhur.
15. Rotana.
16. Tammaa.
17. 'Ayat.
18. Fidimin.
19. Sinero.
20. Zeid.
21. Bani'aris.
22. Edab'iy.
23. Beni Mazar.
24. Gebrana.
25. Nawaha.
26. Mallawi.
27. Garf Sorkaa.
28. Nazlet Abdalla.
29. Asfael Mohammed.
30. El-Kabi.
31. Asfael Gamaa.
32. Abu Mansa.
33. Kamboriat.
34. Kimaa.
35. Sharagia.
36. El-'Ammari.
37. Nasseir.
38. Kelh.
39. Ramadi-South.
40. Brahma.
41. Beheiri In.

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7: Riad E-4, 5 (no date) 1960
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Appellations Regionally Used to Different Parts of the Native Plough in Egypt.

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*407
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Place of Observation	Base	Share	Handle	Iron bands	Handle grip	Beam
Eastern Delta :						
Qantara West (2)	Razha	Silah	Romh		Maqbad	Ous
Genemia (2) (1)	•	•	Riesh	—	Yadd	Asaba
Busrat (3) (1)	•	•	•	—		Asaba
Nub (3)	•	•	Romh	—	Gabda	Gos
Ibrahimia (1)				Gafiez	•	•
'Ezbet-Maher (1)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bilbies (2)				Afiez	Abda	Ous
Bilbies (3)				—	•	•
Ibrahimia (1) (—)					Gabda	Gos
'Ezbet-Maher (1) ( )				—	•	•
Bilbies (2) ( )	•	•	•		Abda	Ous
Bilbies (3) ( )						
Bilbies (2) (+)	•	•	•	—	•	•
Bilbies (2) (+)	•	•	•	—	•	•
Central Delta :						
Bicala (2)	•	•	Riesh	—	Yadd	Asaba
Bicala (2) (+) I)		•	•	—	•	—
Zefta (2)	Basha	•	Romh	—	Gabda	Asaba
Sa'ad Pasha (1) ( )	•	•	•	—	•	Ous
Shony (2)	•	•	Riesh	—	Ieyd	Asaba
Mishla (1)	•	•	Raiash	—	'Ouksa	•
Kamshush (3)	•	•	•	—	Rimh	•
Kamshush (3) (+)	•	Lisan el 'asfur	•	—	•	Ous(— —)
Western Delta :						
Sanhur (3)	•	Silah	Riesh	—	—	Gasabi
Netma (1)	•	•	•	—	'Ouksa	Asaba
Middle Egypt :						
Tamma (3) (1)	•	•	•	—	Abda	Asaba
'Ayat (2) (1)	•	•	Gabaien	—	•	Higr
Fidimin (3) (1)	•	•	•	—	—	•
Sinero (2) (1)	•	•	•	—	Masnad	•
Zeid (2) (1)	•	•	•	—	•	•
Man'aris (3) (1)	•	•	•	—	'Ubad	•
Edab'iy (1) (1)	Wish	•	•	—	Gabda	Gasaba
Beni Mazar (2) (1)	•	•	•	—	•	•
Golosna (3) (1)	•	Sikka	•	—	•	•
Shosha (1) (1)	•	Silah	•	—	•	•

7: Riad E-4, 5 (no date) 1960
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Place of observation	Base	Share	Handle	Iron bands	handle grip	Beam
Upper Egypt :						
Mallawi (3) (+)	Wish	Sikke	Gafaien	Tog	Gatda	Gaqaba
Garf Serhan (2) (+)	•	•	•		•	•
Nazlet 'Abdalla (3) (+)	•	•	Dafaien	Dibel	Yadd	•
Aulad Mohamed (3) (+)	•	•	Gafaien	Dog	Gabda	•
El-'Ezbi (3) (+)	•	•	•	Tog	Rabba	•
Aulad 'Imran (3) (+)	•	•	•	•	Dabba	•
Abu Manna' (1) (+)	•	•	•	•	Gabda	•
Essaberiat (1) (+)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kiman (3) (+)	•	•	•	Dibel	•	•
Harragia (2) (+)	•	•	•	•	•	•
El-'Ammari (1) (+)	Wagh	•	•	•	•	•
Nauasir (3) (+)	Wish	•	•	•	Magbad	•
Kelh (3) (+)	Wigh	•	Hadd	•	•	•
Ramedi South (1) (+)	•	•	Gafaien	•	•	•
Benban (3) (+)	Wagh	•	Hadd	•	•	•
Baharif (3) (+)	Sikke	•	Rigil	•	Yadd	
Palestine :						
Southern area (+) ( ) (+)	Arqiya	Hasesm	Romin		Hamama	Aou'
Libya :						
Tripoli (2) (=) (+)	El-Layta	Sikka	Seluqina	—	Qarraqa	Raqaba

(1) Ploughs observed by the author.
(2) Ploughs described by some students of the author (faculty of Arts, Ain-Shams Univ.).
(3) Ploughs described by H. A. Winkler pp. 153-158 (see references below).
(+) Double handle plough.
(=) Curved beam plough.
(+) One animal plough (usually garden plough).
(+ +) Wheeled plough (usually used in sandy areas).
(+) Wheeled plough (usually for vegetables).
(= =) The first part of the beam, which is attached to the share is called Wasle, while the forked fore part of the beam is called Arish, and the whole is called Ous. see Winkler, H. A., p. 154.

[241]

Transcription :

'	همزه	b	ح	b	ح	Sh	ش	s	ص				
d	ض	T	ط	'	ع	'	غ	q	ق				

[104]

This Sign – on any vowel means elongation of the vowel.

8:Schaefer A-5 (1900-1901) 1904
MR13 Fellahin MR13
Upper Egypt

39.

The New Railway.

539x 496 [788] [103] [131]

A girl, named Dināre wishes to go to Ṭanṭa, to the tomb of Shēkh Aḥmed. (Compare No. 8—9.) At the time of the origin of this little song, the railroad from Cairo to Alexandria had probably just been built. (It was opened in 1856.) Ṭanṭa lies in the province of Ḳarbîye, about fifty-four miles from Cairo, on the railroad between Cairo and Alexandria; the capital of the province of Beḥêre, Damanhûr, lies on the same railroad, still nearer to Alexandria, something over thirty-six miles from Ṭanṭa.

Dināre 'alet: Yamma,
ana rāiḥe-s-Seiyid azūr,
warūḥ balad el-Beḥēre
watfarraǧ 'al-bagūr.

Dināre said: "Mother,
I am going to visit the Seiyid
And going to Behēre
To look at the railway".

Circumcision.

539x 852 304

40. 41.

Most boys are circumcised when six or seven years old, and the day is always celebrated by some festivity, at which the boy is decked out and led through the streets.

8:Schaefer A-5 (1900-1901) 1904
MR13 Fellahin MR13
Upper Egypt

66.

A Connoisseur's Judgment.

539x
'03

A sailor's song about the girls of three villages in Middle Egypt.

El-mulāḥ fiṭ-Ṭarfaye,
wir-radi fil-Kufūr.
tiʿagbum bil-ʿaṣāyib,
ya banāt el-Mēmūn.

The pretty ones live in Ṭarfâye
And the ugly ones in el-Kufūr.
Ye wear your head-kerchiefs so daintily,
Ye maidens of el-Mēmûn.

1. eṭ-Ṭarfāye: a place on the west shore of the Nile, a little south of el-Bedreshēn, which place is known to all visitors of Saqqāra.

2. el-Kufūr, literally: "the villages". According to Maḥmûd, these mean seven places situated very near together, on the west shore, south of Ṭarfâye, but his idea of them seemed very vague.

4. el-Mēmûn: a place, about seven miles south of el-Waṣṭa, the station from which the railroad branches off to the Fayûm.

8:Schaefer A-5 (1900-1901) 1904
MR13 Fellahin MR13
Upper Egypt

128.

An Inquisitive Questioner.

X539

A man addresses a woman, who is busy preparing doves.

Yalli gōzik fil-Minye,
dabḥa-l-hamām-da-l-mīn?
Dabḥā-l-ḥabībi willi šerīki mīn?

"O thou whose husband is in Minye,
For whom killest thou these doves?"
"I am killing them for my beloved, and whom does it further concern?"

1. "In Minye" is used in the same sense as in the Ṣa'īd", meaning: far away. Compare No. 20, l. 7. Minye is the well-known town in southern Middle Egypt.

[103]

3. Literally: "And who is my partner" (that I should be accountable to him)?

8:Schaefer A-5 (1900-1901) 1904
MR13 Fellahin MR13
Upper Egypt

539 593 464

5 They will carry thee to the villages of the Ḳarbīye,
And some fine day thou wilt be without thy children.
So stay by thy rowing,
Whilst thou stirrest up the flowing sand."

[501] 2. 'ange is a large sail-boat, almost exactly resembling the better known dahabīye, excepting that it is smaller. Compare Wilkinson, Modern Egypt I p. 209 ff. (cut ibid. p. 195).

3. Compare note on No. 96, l. 5.

4. 5. eš-šar'īye, namely: the east and el-ḳarbīye: the west, are two provinces of the Delta, of which the capitals are Zaqāzîq (Za'āzî') and Ṭanṭa.

8. In pushing off, the oars stir up the sand. This is Maḥmûd's explanation, but I have a suspicion that this line has been corrupted. Perhaps a picture has slipped in from the excavations, where the fine, running sand often makes the work a task of the Danaïds.

132.

An Evidence of Favor.

539 832 [824]

A certain working-girl boasts to her companions. The inspector has not given the pretty girl a pomegranate without a purpose. The pomegranate is a sign for love.

El-ḫōli iddāni rummāne
we-ɣamaẓni be-'ēno en-na'sānc.

The inspector has given me a pomegranate
And has winked at me with his sleepy eye.

[624] 1. Ḫōli is the inspector of an estate of some size.